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WHOLE 2654

LABOR NEEDED IN DEVELOPING THE TERRITORY

Governor Carter Tells the People of the Mainland Some Truths About the Conditions in Hawaii.

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in Governor Carter's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior is that which takes up and deals with the labor problems confronting the planters of Hawaii. In the digest of the Governor's report, first printed exclusively in the Advertiser of Saturday, there was contained a couple of extracts from the labor chapter. The Governor's views, as set forth at length, follow:

"Most tropical sugar-growing countries either possess an indigenous laboring population, available for the cultivation of sugar cane, or have within easy reach people who are readily obtainable for tropical field work, and whose physique and constitution enable them to undertake such field work without fear of injury to their health.

"There is not such an indigenous population here to supply the demands, and the tendency of the native population is not toward field work. They make good mechanics, and a portion of these are engaged in a variety of trades, but agricultural labor appears to be distasteful to them, and the number employed on sugar estates is small. This being so, it has for many years been necessary to promote immigration of field laborers to the islands, and many countries have been drawn from. There has been regularly conducted emigration from Germany, Norway and Sweden, Azores, Madeira, Portugal, Galicia, China, Japan, and Porto Rico, besides which British, Americans, Italians, and negroes (from the United States) have

ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.

"Under the laws of the Kingdom and later of the Republic of Hawaii, immigration from European countries was assisted by the government and industrial interests of Hawaii. Since annexation to the United States it has entirely ceased, as assisted immigration is prohibited by the United States immigration laws, and it is quite impossible to direct a voluntary immigration from Europe direct to Hawaii, the great distance and expense of transportation being insurmountable obstacles in the way of such voluntary immigration.

"So far as the Europeans and Americans are concerned, it has, with one exception, been found that they were unfitted for tropical field work; they could not and would not perform it, and never for long labor as 'field hands.' The one exception noted is that of the Portuguese from Madeira and the Azores, who showed themselves capable of performing good field work. The improved condition of their own countries no longer necessitating emigration, these people show no disposition now to come to the islands, and even if they were willing to emigrate to Hawaii the laws of the United States would hinder them from receiving that assistance without which emigration would for them be impossible. And here it may be stated that if other Europeans can be found who could endure labor in the cane fields of Hawaii, the immigration laws would render them unable. The geographical position of these islands and the great distances which such emigrants would have to travel would necessitate their being assisted in ways which are prohibited by the laws, as they cannot themselves meet the cost. Of the Portuguese who originally came to Hawaii as assisted emigrants, those who did not go to the mainland have so prospered that now they do not engage to any large extent as plantation laborers, and their children, by the aid of the excellent Hawaiian free-school system, have fitted themselves for more congenial occupation than field labor affords.

NATIVE LABOR IMPOSSIBLE.

"It must be remembered that the Hawaiian Islands are situated south of the Tropic of Cancer, between the nineteenth and twenty-first degrees of longitude, consequently on or about the same level with, for instance, Vera Cruz, Manzanillo, Hongkong, Bombay and Burmah, Cuba, Formosa, and Mexico City.

"The impossibility of securing a sufficient supply of Hawaiian or other laborers able to endure the work in cane fields forced the planters of these islands into a reliance on China and Japan for the necessary supply. The Chinese have always proved themselves to be a law-abiding, docile, and industrious people, but the United States exclusion laws shut out this nationality from Hawaii as soon as annexation became an accomplished fact, and the only present practicable source of supply is Japan, though a small number have come from Korea.

"Since the annexation of these islands the difficulty of maintaining an adequate supply of agricultural field laborers has been very great. Chinese are absolutely prohibited, and while the Japanese still come, the number of immigrant laborers hardly balances the number of Chinese and Japanese who return monthly to their homes, and the scarcity of labor has enhanced its value.

"There exists in the minds of some, who are unfamiliar with the nature of field work in a tropical cane field, the impression that white men can perform the work, and that the proper way to conduct a sugar plantation is to divide the land into small lots and give them to white men to cultivate instead of doing the work of cultivation by day laborers working for a wage under one controlling management.

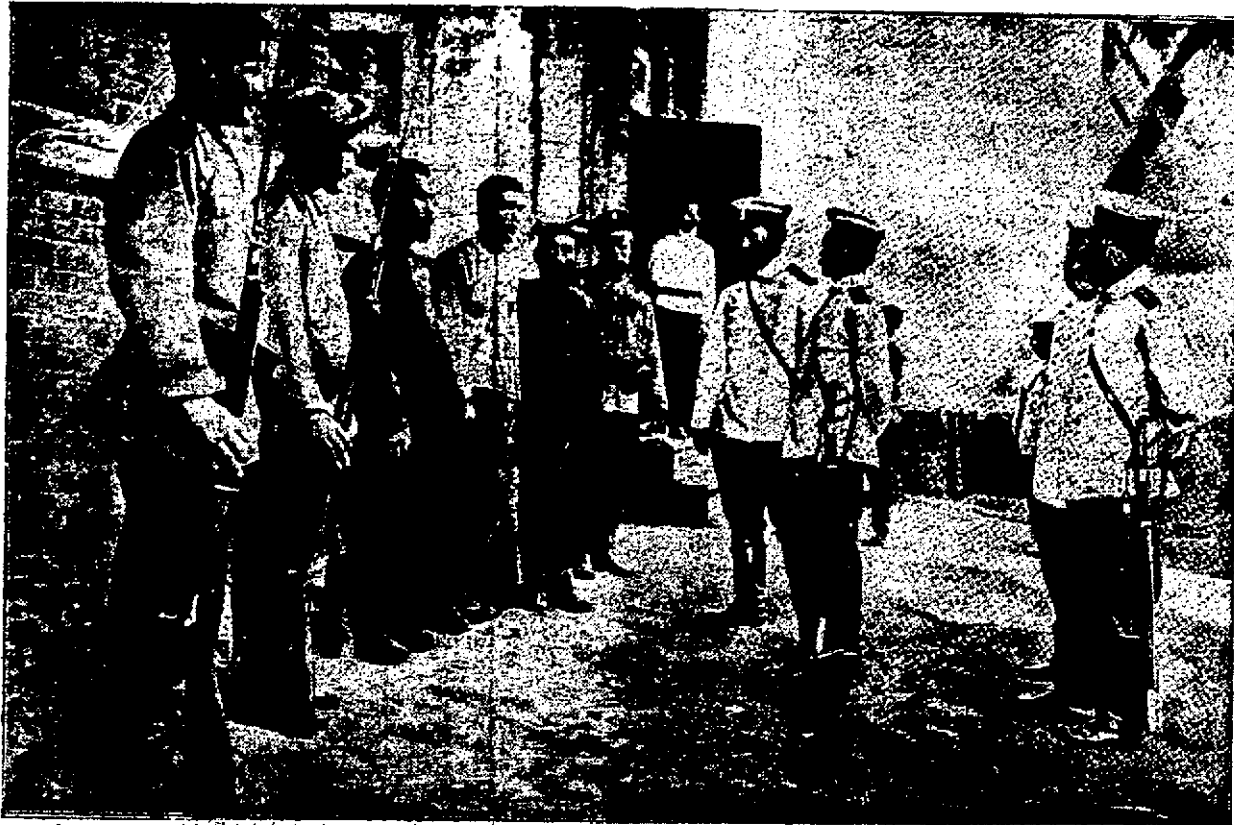
"A list of the nationalities that have tried field work in Hawaii has already been given. Today there are no white men laboring in cane fields here. Those who have tried it have never stayed by it for any length of time, and abundant evidence is forthcoming that the white man cannot and will not stand the work of tropical cane fields.

AMERICANS A FAILURE.

"Some little time ago the management of the Ewa plantation, on the island of Oahu, decided to experiment with American farmers. Fifteen families of highly respectable people were carefully selected in the Western States, and all their expenses paid to the

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CLOSING IN ON GEN. STOESSEL



JAPANESE SPIES IN CHINESE GARB: AN INTERROGATION OF PRISONERS BY RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

THE GARRISON IN TIGHT PLACE.

Bases of Supply Cut Off By Japan.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

CHEFOO, Dec. 27.—It is reported that the Japanese have captured strong positions behind Liaotishan, cutting off the supply bases of the Russian main force. The Japanese attacked the northern defences on the 22nd and suffered heavy loss.

KILLED A HUNDRED JAPANESE.

MUKDEN, Dec. 27.—Volunteers crossed the Shakhe river yesterday and surprised and killed 100 Japanese.

STATESMEN TO VISIT PORT ARTHUR.

TOKIO, DEC. 27.—The Manshu Maru has sailed for Port Arthur with members of the Diet to view the progress of the siege.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Admiral Kamimura commands the flying squadron which has gone to meet Rodjestvensky. Togo's battleship squadron, with cruisers and destroyers follows within reach by wireless. It is believed that when Kamimura sights the Russian fleet he will notify Togo who will at once steam up and join in the battle.

SEIZES RUSSIAN AMMUNITION.

PEKING, Dec. 24.—The Chinese government has seized 3,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition consigned to Russians in Tientsin and intended for Port Arthur.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25.—The projected reforms include an extension of the power of the Zemstvos and an increase in the powers of the Land Council, thus crystallizing the views of the Witte Commission.

ANOTHER JAPANESE VICTORY.

TOKIO Dec. 24.—The Japanese army besieging Port Arthur has captured the Houyan Shakon Heights after a desperate fight. General Kondratneko was killed and General Fock wounded during the fighting.

General Kondratneko is a major-general commanding the Seventh East Siberian Rifle Brigade.

General Fock is a major-general, commander of the Fourth East

AFTERNOON REPORT.

The following cablegram was received last night by Japanese Consul Miki Saito from Minister Takahira at Washington:

Washington, December 25.

"To Saito, Honolulu: Our Port Arthur besieging army reports that in the last few days the Russians were successively dislodged from their outposts on our right, all of which completely fell into our hands on the 25th inst.

"TAKAHIRA."

DEATH OF EMINENT ENGLISH SCIENTIST

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Rev. J. M. Bacon is dead.

John Mackenzie Bacon, A. M., F. R. A. S., lecturer, scientist, and aeronaut, was born in 1846, being the son of John Bacon, M. A., and a grandson of John Bacon, R. A. He married Miss Gertrude Myers, who was a daughter of Rev. C. J. Myers, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, which was also Bacon's college. While in college Bacon was Foundation Scholar, and received the aegrotat degree. He was ordained in 1870. He inaugurated and presided over many local institutions and took part in three eclipse expeditions of the British Astronomical Association, to Vadso, Lapland, in 1896, to Buxar, India, in 1898, and to Wadesboro, N. C., in 1900. He was in entire command of the last two expeditions. A large part of Professor Bacon's time was spent in experimenting in acoustics, meteorology and kindred subjects, largely in connection with ballooning exploits. A number of scientific papers on these and other topics came from Professor Bacon's pen, and with them, two books, published in 1902, "The Dominion of the Air," and "By Land and Sky." Professor Bacon's residence was at Coldash, Newbury, England.

DAISY CETS HER DUKE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The wedding of Miss Daisy Leiter and the Duke of Suffolk occurred yesterday.

TROOPS FOR POLAND.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—Owing to disorders in Poland, troops are being mobilized there.

WOULD PAY OCEANIC TO REDUCE RATE PER ALAMEDA

The question of reduced steamship fares between Honolulu and the coast, workable both ways, is being actively agitated by members of the commercial organizations, and in all probability some definite course of action will be presented at an early meeting.

A member of the Merchants' Association, discussing the matter the other day, said:

"The Alameda, recently, has not taken passengers enough to make anything of a showing—that is, on the trip from Honolulu to the coast. The last trip but one there was but one passenger. The Alameda, although a fast, comfortable boat, with a table that reflects great credit upon its steward, is somewhat behind the times when considered in connection with the big, new boats of the Pacific Mail. When it comes to choosing between the vessels, at the same passenger rate, the choice is now generally being made in favor of the bigger and more modern boats. It is only natural, although for years I have had a personal fancy for the good, old Alameda.

"It won't be long before the Alameda, as a boat of her class, will be outgrown, and to keep her on the local run it may be found advisable to reduce the rate of passage. It seems to me a logical conclusion that with a reduced rate she will then carry more passengers and will average a pretty heavy passenger list on every run. That being the case, she ought to make more money than under the old rate. That would be an opening wedge in the effort to get lower passenger rates.

"I notice in interviews of Honoluluans returning from the coast that the one deterring feature against increased tourist business is the prohibitive passenger rate. People seem anxious to visit the islands, but when they are told of the passenger rate, they give up their intention to come here, and, doubtless, go somewhere else.

"There is a peculiar lack of adhesion among those engaged in the mercantile pursuits in Honolulu in the matter of obtaining lower rates. The Chamber of Commerce has not put forth any great effort to get lower rates."

THE SUFFERING BOER COMES TO THE RELIEF OF HOLLOWAY

On Saturday, Superintendent Holloway found a man who claimed to have been a former deputy superintendent of public works in Porto Rico and who knew all about machines that could press and tamp concrete bricks. This was a godsend to Holloway, because the American-Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company insists that the press-and-tamp clause in their building contract, made with him, calls for a machine that doesn't exist and isn't likely to be made. But the ex-Porto Rico official assured Mr. Holloway that he could build such a machine if necessary and so took a huge load off that gentleman's mind. Forthwith Holloway prepared a bunch of Christmas ha-has for the Engineering and Construction Company.

But the laugh didn't come in there. It made itself known when the Porto Rican expert turned out to be no less a personage than "Suffering Boer" Lake, who was sent to the reef two or three years ago for embezzlement, and who was subsequently arrested for running a disorderly house in Queen Emma Hall. Lake, who sometimes calls himself "Colonel," gained the sobriquet of "Suffering Boer" when he got up a big picnic in Palama for the benefit of the Transvaal exiles and pocketed the proceeds. He obtained the official civil title of Porto Rico in the same place that he and Judge Little got their colonelcies.

It is presumed that the "Suffering Boer" is willing to build the machine for Holloway on even better terms than Beardslee offered Amweg for the machine which Pinkham hadn't invented yet. As the story goes, Beardslee wanted Pinkham to have \$3,000 down to experiment with, and \$2,000 more if the machine worked. If it didn't work, Amweg was to keep the \$2,000 and Pinkham the \$3,000. If it did, Beardslee and Pinkham not only got the \$5,000, but kept the machine. The "Suffering Boer," being of a generous turn, would probably consent to take the \$3,000 and let the Government off on the rest.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

GOV. CARTER'S REPORT TO SECRETARY HITCHCOCK

First Publication of Recommendations Made to Congress in Behalf of Hawaii.

The Advertiser this morning is enabled to present the people of Honolulu with a very full digest of Governor Carter's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior in Washington, in advance of the publication of the report here, and in advance also of the receipt of a copy of the report at the office of the Governor himself.

This the Advertiser is enabled to do because of the completeness of its news service at the National Capital. The report, in fact, had not been made public officially in Washington when it was made copious extracts from it for his own annual report, which was mailed to the office of this paper, although Secretary Hitchcock had published. This, in a measure, lifted the ban of official secrecy from the state paper of Governor Carter.

And, anyway, the Advertiser has secured a copy and gives the gist of it herewith. It will be found to contain much matter of interest to the people of the entire Territory:

An advance copy of Governor Carter's annual report to the Secretary of the Interior reached Honolulu yesterday on the steamer *Siberia*. The report, which is of itself a state paper of more than average ability in preparation, and likely to be of marked value in its results because of the variety and accuracy of the information that is contained in it relative to the Islands, opens with this paragraph:

"The Territory of Hawaii is among the most isolated of the political subdivisions of the United States, but by no means the smallest or least important, for has it not upset the claim of the famous Bay State to be the 'Hub' in that a circle drawn with the Islands of Hawaii as a center shows the Philippines on the circumference to the west and the city of Boston just on the edge to the east, and there are those who ascribe certain opposition to expansion to this fact.

"Hawaii is not an insular possession, but an integral part of the Union, organized as a Territory, with as large a measure of self-government as has ever been granted by Congress, and it is destined to play an important part in American supremacy of the Pacific."

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Governor, touching upon the location of the Islands, their resources and climate, goes somewhat more extensively into the matter of public health, foreseeing that the approaching construction of the Panama canal is bound to have its effect upon Hawaii in more ways than one. In this connection Governor Carter says:

"By a reference to the article on the health conditions in the Territory of Hawaii it will be seen how peculiarly important our relations are to the question of health, and how seriously they affect the commerce of the Pacific. The Panama canal is now a certainty and it is therefore none too soon to prepare Honolulu for the increased commerce it will bring. Tropical diseases prevalent at the isthmus are now unknown in Hawaii, and our experience with Oriental diseases shows they find a ready culture under our equable climatic conditions. That the port of Honolulu should be clean concerns not only the Territory of Hawaii, but the entire Pacific coast of the United States, and to keep it so there should be every assistance from the Federal Government. In order that this problem may be approached satisfactorily it has been very properly suggested by the Chamber of Commerce that Congress authorize the President to appoint a commission to consist of the surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital Service, a United States engineer connected with the War Department, and the local president of the Board of Health, to study the situation on the ground here and report to Congress whatever changes in quarantine regulations or regulations and methods of local authority or public works they may deem advisable for bettering the health conditions of this port. Such a plan could not but be beneficial to American interests."

GOVERNMENT.

Touching then lightly upon the population and history of the Territory, matters with which all the people here are familiar, because most of them helped actively to make the history that is related, the Governor looks at the present governmental organization and says:

"While the present system of government is both economical and simple it appears to offer more advantages to the Island of Oahu and the city of Honolulu, where, from necessity, nearly all authority centers. From this there has grown up a feeling of discontent in the outer districts, and instead of attempting to better the present conditions and make through the Legislature changes from time to time to provide a more thorough service, there has developed a general desire for county government, which it is thought will be a panacea for all difficulties. Just how municipalities or counties are to be organized is not yet clear. Fear, if any communities in the United States have been confronted with so difficult a task. A defective Territorial government, succeeding one in which for years has been centered the functions of both city, county and State, with all the prerogatives and powers necessary thereto, whose facilities have been sold and the proceeds disbursed in the building of local water works, sewer systems and other internal improvements,

some of which are revenue producing, is now desired to be cut up, with considerable of its revenue and property turned over, to elect county officials. The Legislature of 1903 succeeded in passing a measure of this kind, but after an existence of thirteen days a decision of the Supreme Court was reached declaring that attempt illegal. At the last session of the Legislature, by joint resolution, the executive was requested to appoint a commission to draft a new county act and it is now at work preparing such an act, to be submitted to the Legislature in February, 1905."

LABOR CONDITIONS.

Naturally, labor conditions on the Islands take up a large share of the Governor's attention. The executive's conclusions in his recommendations for legislation will be more interesting, perhaps, than the recitation of the known facts by which he reaches them, but the first two paragraphs of his chapter on labor are significant. He says:

"As the sugar and rice industries of the Hawaiian Islands are the only ones employing agricultural or other laborers in large numbers, the needs of the Territory in respect to the numbers, nationality, and kinds of immigrants desired reflect to a large extent the needs of those two industries. At the present time there is, outside of the sugar and rice industries, very little room for the employment of unskilled laborers. In time to come other industries may be established which may employ a number of laborers, but there is now a necessity for only such class of laborers as can be utilized in the cane and rice fields and in other branches of the sugar business.

"The conditions which exist here render it imperative for the preservation of the industries established that laborers be brought from abroad."

A little further along in his labor chapter, the Governor has this:

"It has sometimes been argued that the Hawaiian sugar industry is in exactly the same position as that of the Southern States, and that if the latter can supply their labor needs, Hawaii should be able to do the same. This, however, is wholly misleading and untrue. If Hawaii had a large indigenous population such as exists in the Southern States, and if Hawaii could draw upon the large streams of immigration entering the United States, from which to supply its requirements, as does that section, then such a comparison might be made. If there were no indigenous population upon which the Southern States could draw to supply the labor required in the fields, and were they wholly dependent upon Italian and other European immigration for labor, they would stand in relation to Europe geographically as does Hawaii in relation to Asia. Furthermore, while there is a stream of Italian and European immigration from which the Southern States can supply their needs, the great distance to Hawaii, coupled with the rigorous laws against assisted immigration, makes it impossible for Hawaii to hope for relief from that source, even if such immigrants could stand the climate, which is far more trying than is that of the South."

FINANCES.

The Governor relates that Territorial finances are in better shape today than they have been since the Territory was annexed to the United States. It is estimated in the report that the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1905, will be slightly under \$1,000,000, while a conservative estimate of the revenue for the same period places it at about \$900,000 in excess of that amount. In another year, therefore, it is figured that the Territory will be doing business on a cash basis, and that notwithstanding the fact of the diversion of the customs and internal revenue receipts to the national government.

There is considerable financial detail in the report, and then the topic of navigation in the matter of light-houses and buoys is dwelt upon. There are strong chapters, too, upon the need for a Federal building, and army and navy buildings, and attention is called to the fact that the Territorial buildings are crowded and the public buildings especially, in need of thorough repair. There is an interesting chapter upon the fisheries of the Islands, and the suggestion is made that Congress will perhaps have to make an appropriation

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HAWAII AT NATION'S CAPITAL

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—The several Hawaiian people here have been very busy during the last week, which was the first week of Congress. Much they have been engaged on has been of a preliminary character, but none the less necessary. Secretary Atkinson has been in New York all the week. He expected to return today, but a telephone message to the Albany late this afternoon elicited the statement that he had not yet arrived. There is considerable business awaiting him here. It has been suggested that Mr. Atkinson should write communications to the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hitchcock, officially calling attention to divers matters of legislative interest to the Territory. This would enable Mr. Hitchcock to call the attention of other departments officially to these matters, where it often happens that they are in ignorance of the recommendations, such for instance as those in Governor Carter's annual report.

WANT PROPER REPRESENTATION.

There is a feeling in high official circles here that it would be an excellent plan could Secretary Atkinson remain here two or three weeks, or longer, and also if either he or Governor Carter could be here in Washington for at least two or three weeks at the beginning of every session of Congress. Both of them are hustling young men, who have made a good impression upon Government officials and could speak with more authority and with greater directness upon a multitude of questions affecting the Territory.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP.

A little progress has been made in the campaign for a postmaster of Honolulu. The Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. J. L. Bristow, has written a letter to the chief of inspectors, asking that an inspector familiar with postal conditions in the Islands be detailed to make a report on the situation and submit recommendations. The formal application of Mr. J. G. Pratt for the appointment has been filed. The case as briefed shows that Assistant Postmaster L. T. Kenake is recommended by the postmaster at Los Angeles, Cal., and by fifty-seven business men and firms of Honolulu; that Postmaster Oat is recommended by J. K. Kalamianale and A. G. M. Robertson, and by fifty business men and firms of Honolulu. The Delegate called on Postmaster General Wynne a few days ago to speak in behalf of Postmaster Oat. To your correspondent today he said that he was supporting Oat. "I have endorsed him," added the Delegate. "I asked Governor Carter whom he was for before I left Honolulu, but received no definite answer. If the Governor is for Pratt and Oat cannot have the appointment I suppose I shall have to support Pratt. I saw Pratt a few days ago and told him I was for Oat. I should like to have been consulted a little about the appointment."

KUHO AND HOTEL BILL.

The Delegate said he had been asked by Mr. Alexander Young to introduce a bill providing for the purchase by the Government of the Young building. He also said that he had promised to do so, but should introduce the bill as "by request." Mr. Young and Mr. Pratt have been consulting with several officials about the proposition without having anything definite yet to say.

THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

There is an impression here that Supervising Architect Taylor of the Treasury Department may be unfavorable to the purchase of a private building for the use of the Government. He has prepared a report to Congress on the bill that the Delegate introduced January 12 last for the erection of a public building at Honolulu to cost \$1,000,000, and providing for a commission of three people to investigate the question of site. Mr. Taylor's report is not yet in print, but is understood to recommend a public building of three stories and having 18,000 square feet of floor space. His estimate of the probable cost of such a building is \$1,000,000, of which sum \$125,000 should be applied to the purchase of a site. The report of the agent, Mr. Eustis of Minneapolis, who was sent to Hawaii about two years ago is referred to. Apparently Mr. Eustis's report is not highly regarded at the Treasury Department. Mr. Taylor recommends the elimination of the commission of three provided for in the Delegate's bill, and suggests the advisability of sending an agent of the Department to Honolulu to investigate the situation and report.

NO LEGISLATION PROBABLE.

As matters look now the probability of any public building legislation at the session of Congress is very remote. Liked today with Speaker Cannon on the subject. In view of the pressure that is being brought to bear on him from many sides he is unwilling to be represented as taking a decided stand either way. But there is no mistaking his intention of preventing public building legislation at this session if he can do so. I do not recall the exact figures given, but I know there are many public buildings authorized that the supervising architect's office has

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SOLONS HAVE A CAUCUS

The initial caucus of the Oahu Senators and representatives-elect, held last evening at the Republican headquarters, brought out a lengthy discussion on a large number of matters which were explained in detail by those who presented them. In fact the newer members thought there was too much detail, their idea of the initial meeting being merely to become better acquainted with each other, understand the feeling of the older members toward the newer ones, and to listen to an outline of what the Oahuans proposed to do in the legislature.

Senator Achi sprung his County Act substitute, which he said was first to get around the Organic Act wherein it was provided the appointment of all Boards lay with the Governor, and by which he hoped to save the people from the terrors of a double tax, which a County Act was sure to impose. Secondly, he had heard from one of the County Act commissioners that there was grave doubt as to the people having power to elect the Boards.

Achi said that the Organic Act stated clearly that all boards were to be appointed. The responsibility of a County Bill was upon the legislators. Achi's plan was to give the people power to elect their officers thus: To have in every district outside of Honolulu four officers—District Magistrate, District Sheriff, District Assessor and District Road Supervisor. He wanted to do away with Road Boards. Achi stated that it was his belief that every road board now operating in the Islands was illegally composed because all were public boards being appointed by the Supt. of Public Works and not by the Governor. He claimed the road boards so appointed by Superintendent were nullified by the Organic Act.

As to the four officers in each district they could be removed for cause by the head officers in Honolulu by and with the consent of the Governor. As to supervisors there should be a supervisor-in-chief on each island, the same with the offices of Assessor and Deputy Sheriffs. Achi didn't like the way roads were built in outer sections. There should be a Supervisor-in-Chief to go around and teach the under-supervisors how to construct them.

The meeting opened with Carlo Long being selected as chairman. The following were present: Senators Dick-ey and Achi; Representatives Harris, Aylett, Andrade, Quinn, Liliakali, Mahelona, Kalelopu, Waterhouse and Kalawala.

Aylett said he had called for a meeting that the new and old members could get acquainted. He wanted a free discussion of all questions. It was not a secret caucus, as it was only a minority of the legislators. It was a caucus for Oahu.

Liliakali wanted the room cleared of all except Legislators. The press and non-members should not be permitted to remain. It was a private affair, he said.

Mahelona, Achi and Kalelopu dissented at once. It would be a mistake to hold a private meeting. They wanted full utterance given publicly to their expressions. The press should be permitted to report all proceedings. The caucus was for the benefit of the people. Achi said that if a secret meeting of Oahu members was held the other islands might combine and caucus against them. He wanted everything above board. Liliakali apologized and withdrew his remarks.

Liliakali wanted attention called to the state of some of the roads in the outer sections of the Fourth District. Many needed attention.

Aylett brought up the subject of the Sunday law. He believed it could and should be modified. As now enforced a man could buy a bucketful of coffee at certain places, but not a single cigar or a glass of soda water. He believed in church going, but there were some people who believe it wrong for other people to even go to the park with their children on the Sabbath to see a baseball game, etc. In cities he had visited on the mainland, even where the Sunday law was strict, there were no restrictions to certain classes of business during that part of the day not entirely devoted to worship. From 9 to 12 or 1 let the churches have full sway, after 1 o'clock let the law be so modified that the mechanic might enjoy his recreation and purchase what things he wanted for his day of rest.

Dickey interposed to say that if he was asked his opinion he would answer that he would not want the doors opened too wide. Mr. Aylett replied that he was not in favor of opening them wide.

Then there was the license law. At present the hackmen paid a driver's license, which permitted them to solicit patronage at the steamers, hotels, etc. Livery keepers now sent big drags to the steamers, enough to gobble up the entire list of passengers, and all for a blanket sum of \$50. This should have attention. Mr. Andrade agreed that the law should be thoroughly investigated.

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HACKFELD DISCUSSES THE SUGAR SITUATION

Market Has Never Been In Better Condition for Years and Hawaiian Planters Will Realize Fair Returns for Years to Come.

J. F. Hackfeld, of the firm of Hackfeld & Co., returned on the steamship *Siberia* yesterday from Bremen, Germany, after an absence of about seven months. Mr. Hackfeld will remain in Honolulu for several months; and will then return to Germany.

Mr. Hackfeld crossed the Atlantic in the big steamship *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, and recalls one of the stormiest passages he ever made across the pond. The weather across the American continent was severe, but he was not detained en route by snow-storms.

The Japan-Russo war, although creating a great deal of interest in Europe, has not affected trade in any way. "The war is too far away from Germany to make much difference," he says. Mr. Hackfeld has kept pace with sugar statistics while in Europe and yesterday gave the Advertiser the following:

"The sugar market has not been in better condition for a good many years and I feel confident that the Hawaiian sugar planters will not only enjoy the full benefit of the present high price of sugar during the crop now to come off, but will also realize very fair returns for several years to come. "The cause of the rise in the price of our principal staple article has been the unexpected large increase in consumption in those European countries which have become parties to the Brussels Convention and the extended drought which occurred last summer in Germany, France, Austria and Russia, and prevented the beets from attaining their normal growth; the shortage in the beet crop is now estimated to be at least 1,000,000 tons, or about 18 per cent of the preceding crop; this is confirmed by the reports of 18 German beet factories, which had already finished the campaign some three weeks ago.

"The following table shows the quantity of beets in cent weights of 50 kilos each, manufactured by these factories during the season of 1903 and 1904 and the respective shortage for each factory:

No.	Crop of beets, 1903.	Crop of beets, 1904.	Shortage
1.	1,055,900	666,500	389,400
2.	427,800	290,800	137,000
3.	150,670	149,300	1,370
4.	955,000	604,000	351,000
5.	837,980	467,380	370,600
6.	501,000	281,500	219,500
7.	433,740	235,430	198,310
8.	982,120	595,540	386,580
9.	625,300	475,600	149,700
10.	300,400	278,100	22,300
11.	365,000	314,000	51,000
12.	354,920	241,300	113,620
13.	855,600	881,500	124,100
14.	521,900	448,800	75,100
15.	455,000	327,740	127,260
16.	400,000	221,800	178,200
17.	368,000	265,750	102,250
18.	1,088,120	750,000	338,120

Total, 10,778,510 7,442,040 3,336,470
Total average shortage about 31 per cent.

"While this shortage is very large, it must not be lost sight of that the factories which finish their campaign first have most likely to deal with the poorest beet crops, and that the other factories will no doubt show somewhat better results later on.

"As the first sugars from the next crop of beets, which will be sown during April next cannot be placed on the market before the end of October, 1905, it is to be expected that stocks of sugar will run very low until that time, even when figuring on an in-

crease of 300,000 tons in the production of cane sugar. Of course a good deal will depend on the world's consumption of sugar during the next nine months. It is estimated that the consumption during the twelve months ending September 1, 1904, included about 300,000 tons, which were required to make up the invisible supply totally exhausted just previous to the taking effect of the Brussels Convention, so that the consumption for the following twelve months should be smaller by that amount; it is however very likely that the normal regular increase of consumption will more than make good such reduction.

"Now another important question is the probability of increased beet sowings for next crop; nothing definite can be stated in regard to this before the end of April, but there is no doubt that a larger area of land will be put into beets next spring than during the previous season, this being a matter of necessity to insure a sufficient supply of sugar for the world's consumption.

In this connection it is well to bear in mind that the European farmers always produce a variety of crops, principally grain, beets, potatoes, and hay, that they change the various crops constantly in rotation for the benefit of the soil, and that grain, potatoes, and hay, are necessary products which cannot be suddenly neglected; besides the German farmers will shortly enjoy an increased tariff on grain, which will make the production of same still more profitable to them than has hitherto been the case. Considering these facts and the knowledge that very large beet crops must at once weaken the market, the European farmers are not likely to favor an unreasonable increase in beet sowings during next spring."

Speaking of the recent renewal of the contract of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association with the trust refineries, Mr. Hackfeld had the following to say:

"I was on the committee of the association with Mr. Tenney, but I cannot say anything with regard to the details of the contract. The contract is about the same as the one preceding. What changes there are will be to the advantage of the Hawaiian planters."

INFLUENZA

Can be cured by commencing at the first symptoms to use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Thousands have used this remedy during the past year, and we have to learn of a single case where they were not pleased. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

FOURTH DISTRICT SUSTAINS RIGHTS OF OFFICE HOLDERS

The Republican executive committee of the Fourth District held a meeting yesterday at which a resolution was passed opposing the proposed amendment to the party rules wherein officeholders are cut off entirely from participation in politics. By the unanimous passage of the resolution, the committee placed itself on record as opposed to the restrictions of officeholders from the fullest participation in the party's political activities.

The resolution as adopted was as follows:

Whereas, at the conclusion of the Republican party's most successful campaign since its organization in this Territory, an effort is being made to drive from the working force of the party certain individuals to whom the credit of said victory is very largely due; Therefore,

Be It Resolved, By the Republican Central Committee of the Fourth Representative District that it condemns and opposes any attempt on the part of any person or persons to deprive any or certain members of the Republican party in Hawaii of the right to the fullest participation in its councils and activities;

Resolved, That we declare discriminating regulations along the lines proposed by certain resolutions amendatory to the party rules as a prejudicial classification of Republicans and as calculated to restrict individuals politically and weaken the party.

Remarks were made by Col. Zeigler, George Thielan and Ed. Towse in favor of the resolution. They were of the opinion that to divide the party as proposed in the obnoxious amendment would weaken the party organization. In fact, it looked like a deliberate attempt to weaken the party and put it in bad shape for the next campaign.

HAWAII AT NATION'S CAPITAL

(Continued from page 5.)

not yet been able to begin work on. Possibly there are nearly one hundred of them."

"And you think it would be better to secure the construction of those buildings before authorizing others?" was asked.

"Now, here is the wisdom of Solomon," exclaimed Mr. Cannon in good humor, adding other words that indicated his intention to keep expenses down and his hope that "the boys" in the House, after talking it over, would conclude it is wiser to keep the total of the river and harbor bill and the totals of other bills, carrying appropriations, down to the lowest possible figure.

HARBOR LEGISLATION.

Chairman Burton, of the River and Harbor Committee, was not at the Capitol today, being laid up with a cold. The friends of the improvement at Honolulu have talked with him, urging the necessity of an appropriation, without waiting for an official survey. He has not yet indicated finally what he will be able to do for Honolulu on the bill.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole said this afternoon that his efforts to have the Appropriations Committee put an item on the legislative bill to reimburse the territory for the expenses of holding its legislature having failed he was taking the matter up with Chairman Hamilton of the House Committee on Territories to see what can be done in the way of direct legislation. The object of this is to have Congress assume the payment of expenses for the legislature.

Chairman Hamilton said this afternoon that he had not taken up any territorial business yet before his committee but might try to accomplish a little something later on, when he learned just what was necessary.

TENNEY IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. E. W. Tenney, of the firm of Castle & Cook and president of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, is here accompanied by Mrs. Tenney. They are guests at the Shoreham, having come from New York, where Mr. Tenney carried at some length on private business.

"The prospects for sugar are excellent," said he last evening. "Havermeyer told me over in New York that Hawaii was going to make lots of money out of sugar during the next two or three years. I am afraid that the prices for sugar may, if possible, be too good. By that I mean production will be stimulated to the extent that there may come another period of depression from overproduction, greater than the period of depression we are now emerging from."

Nevertheless Mr. Tenney is feeling very good over the prospects for better prices for sugar. The news he gathered in New York over the situation was nothing but good. He talked entertainingly at the Shoreham about conditions in Europe that have helped the Hawaiian planters. "The abolition of the bounties in Europe," said he, "encouraged consumption and at the same time caused a falling off in the production there. Then there has been a big drought in Europe that has hurt the beet crop. The surplus product has been mostly disposed of and, under all the circumstances, there should be a demand for about 2,000,000 more pounds than heretofore. That, of course, helps us in Hawaii."

Mr. and Mrs. Tenney have had a very pleasant trip. They were entertained by friends in New York and came over here largely that Mrs. Tenney might see the Capitol. Her visit was made all the more delightful because she saw her first snow storm. It was an interesting experience, made all the more so by a sleigh ride about the streets of Washington yesterday afternoon. "This has been an old fashioned snow storm, such as we used to have in New York state," said Mr. Tenney. As soon as we reached here yesterday I went in search of a cutter and a horse. The cutters in Washington are antiquated but that did not mar the pleasure of our ride. Today they visited the Capitol and were shown about the building.

This evening they will be entertained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. William Haywood. The other guests will be: Representative and Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Lancy the latter being a daughter of ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster Jr. and Mrs. Chatard, and Surgeon and Mrs. Alec McGruder of the Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Tenney will remain here till Wednesday evening, when they start for the Pacific Coast. After a brief stay in San Francisco they sail for Honolulu.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole called on Mr. Tenney yesterday and asked him to go before Chairman Burton of the River and Harbor Committee to say something about the necessity of appropriations for the improvement of Honolulu Harbor. Mr. Tenney expressed his willingness to do so and a meeting will be arranged, probably tomorrow.

AMERICAN REGISTRY OF YACHT

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has agreed to make a favorable report on the bill to grant American registry to the steam yacht of Hockfield & Co. known as the Pioneer. This decision was reached Saturday after an exhaustive hearing at which Representative Littlefield of Maine presided. Mr. William Haywood presented the case in behalf of the owners of the Pioneer. Mr. Littlefield was satisfied of the justice of the bill and it is understood to have withdrawn his opposition to it. His opposition has been the chief obstacle

JUDGE DOLE GIVES HINT

To the Board of Health
To Elaborate Its
Records.

Attorney General Andrews rested the respondent's case in the Mikala Kalpu habeas corpus matter shortly after 3 p. m. Friday. Mr. Ashford, after calling President Pinkham of the Board of Health, asked for a continuance until after Monday, which was ultimately granted as related below.

His chief reason, when the Attorney General had asked for reasons, was that he desired another examination to be made by his two expert witnesses, with the addition of a third. This was on account of positive evidence given by some of respondent's witnesses, which went to contradict a theory on which in part the petition was prosecuted. The theory was that the bacilli were commonly to be found in the nasal mucous membrane of a subject affected with the disease. Now the Board of Health experts had found that condition absent in this case, yet unhesitatingly pronounced the person in question to have the malady. If the supplementary examination he desired should result in a report sustaining the official diagnosis, it was possible if not probable that he would not call any more witnesses for the petition.

Mr. Andrews thought the hearing should continue next morning, giving ample time for the experts on the other side to report. His objection to delay was that the thread of the case would be broken. Already petitioner's counsel had forgotten material portions of the testimony, as shown by a statement he had just made that the respondent's sole reliance was on the diagnosis of Dr. McDonald, whereas two other physicians had testified to their conviction that the case was one for segregation.

Mr. Ashford argued that there was no occasion for hurry, as the subject was in the custody of the Board of Health for the United States. He assured the court, as he had the Attorney General, of good faith in asking for continuance. The request was not merely for the sake of the poor woman involved, but in the interests of science and of justice.

Judge Dole took it as a matter of "surprise" in the case, making it only right that time should be given, and continued the hearing until Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

Witnesses called for the respondent the second day were Dr. Mays, Dr. Herbert, Dr. Cooper, Dr. McDonald and Secretary Charlock of the Board of Health. Some of the physicians, especially Dr. McDonald, the Government bacteriologist, denied certain theories on which counsel for the petition evidently placed much reliance. When Secretary Charlock was giving oral evidence on the medical report in Mrs. Kalpu's case which he produced, Mr. Ashford objected with the contention that the best evidence of the woman's commitment to the Settlement was available in the minutes of the Board of Health.

Judge Dole sustained the objection and the witness went out and fetched in the minutes of the meeting at which the resolution committing Mrs. Kalpu and eighteen others was adopted.

The resolution did not name the persons committed and Mr. Ashford moved to strike out the entire evidence of the witness as irrelevant and immaterial.

Judge Dole overruled the objection, observing that the Board of Health, having to perform such duties month after month, year in and year out, had acquired a practice of being very concise in its records. Yet the minutes, being connected with the report of the examining physicians in Mrs. Kalpu's case, should be accepted as evidence. This case might, however, convey a hint to the Board to make its commitments more explicit on the record henceforth.

Hilo Harbor Lights.

HILO, December 20.—Sheriff Andrews has given notice to Captain A. P. Niblack at Honolulu of the U. S. Lighthouse Service, that the city of Hilo will no longer be responsible for the keeping up of the harbor lights. These lights are used by incoming steamers and vessels as range lights and are properly within the keeping of the Federal government. It is estimated that the Territory will save a considerable sum annually in not being required to maintain these lights.—Hilo Tribune

Christmas at Haleiwa.

The new hosts of Haleiwa, Mrs. and Mrs. Bidgood spread an effective dinner on Christmas day which some twenty guests attended. A square table, beautifully decorated, was set bearing in its center a laden Christmas tree. The dinner was most temptingly cooked and included the traditional turkey and plum pudding.

To his passage and there are strong hopes that the bill will become a law at this session. Mr. Littlefield has requested the admission of foreign-built ships to American waters on principle, but chiefly the admission of ships that have been stranded and afterwards rescued and repaired in American waters. The Pioneer comes in a different class, as is well understood in Germany and brought to Honolulu only a short time after annexation. ERNEST G. WALKER

A BILL AFFECTING THE HAWAIIAN JUDICIARY

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.—Representative Jenkins, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, has introduced a bill, which was referred to his committee, "providing for the exercise of the powers of the judge of the District Court of the United States for the Territory of Hawaii by certain other judges of the courts of the Territory of Hawaii." The bill reads in full:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever there shall be pending in the United States District Court for the Territory of Hawaii any case in which any party is interested, either as plaintiff or defendant, who is related by affinity or consanguinity within the third degree, to the judge of said court, or whenever there is pending in said court any issue in which the said judge may have, either directly or through any such relative, any pecuniary interest, or whenever the said judge is absent from the District of Hawaii, or is incapacitated by illness or otherwise, from performing his duties as such judge, then and in such case it shall be the duty of the said judge to designate some judge of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii to perform the duties of the judge of the said United States district court.

Sec. 2. That the judge of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii, so designated to act, shall have the same powers and jurisdiction as the judge of the United States district court; Provided, however, That no such judge shall act until the judge of the said district court shall have made an order to that effect, which order shall be filed and entered of record in the office of the clerk of the United States district court for the Territory of Hawaii.

Sec. 3. That the order provided for in section two hereof shall set forth the name of the judge designated to act in the place of the judge of the district court, and shall further state in what case or cases or for what time or term said judge so called in to act shall preside.

Sec. 4. That whenever any case is heard by any judge other than the judge of the United States district court for the Territory of Hawaii such other judge shall also have jurisdiction in all matters relating to appeal or writ of error in cases in which he shall preside.

Sec. 5. That this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

TAX ASSESSOR HOLT WILL CONTEST EWA ASSESSMENT

Three tax appeals were decided together by the Tax Appeal Court, in a deliverance filed yesterday. They are those of Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd., Apokaa Sugar Co., Ltd., and Oahu Railway & Land Co., Ltd., against Jas. L. Holt, tax assessor, having been consolidated for trial before T. F. Lansing, J. F. Brown and J. R. Galt, constituting the court for the first taxation division. Robertson & Wilder appeared for the assessor, and Castle & Withington for the appellants.

As the decision stands there is a gain of \$646,780 on the assessments over the returns of the appealing taxpayers, or \$646,780 in collectable taxes. On the other hand, there is a reduction of \$1,048,000 on the assessor's valuation, or a loss of \$10,480 in collectable taxes—this on the property of Ewa Plantation Co. If the assessor be not sustained by the Supreme Court, then there is a net difference against his claims of over \$400,000 in taxes.

Tax Assessor Holt will carry the Ewa Plantation Co. case on appeal before the Supreme Court. He made the assessment, not on the basis of capital stock valuation but on that of earning capacity, relying on a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court on a large group of sugar plantation appeals—11th Hawaiian 235—in which the following remarks are made:

"An enterprise may pay handsomely one year and even suffer loss another year, and yet the value of its property may vary but little during the two years. The tax in question is not an income tax, depending for its amount upon the income for the year preceding, but a tax on property the earning power of which is one of the most potent factors in determining its value."

In assessing Ewa Plantation Co., the assessor had under his hand the following data of the enterprise:

Gross income, 1902	\$2,291,792.02
Running expenses	1,755,439.94

Profit	\$536,352.08
Gross income 1903	\$2,356,630.82
Running expenses	1,598,111.71

Profit	\$758,519.11
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This profit the assessor estimated as being about 15 per cent on the capital stock of the company.

Last year Ewa Plantation Co. paid taxes on \$5,448,000 and this year was willing to compromise with the assessor for \$4,500,000. Mr. Holt believes that the Tax Appeal Court erred in ap-

plying the Supreme Court decision it quotes in its own decision to the case in question.

THE CASES STATED

Ewa Plantation Co. was assessed at \$5,448,000, its return having been for \$4,000,000.

Apokaa Sugar Co. was assessed at \$52,280, its return having been for \$45,500.

Oahu Railway & Land Co. was assessed at \$240,000, its property in question having been returned as of no value.

Following is the decision in detail.

EWA PLANTATION CO.

Following the basis outlined by the Supreme Court in its decision shown in 15 Hawaiian, pages 3 and 4, the following is the basis for assessment.

Market value of stock Jan. 1, 1904, 250,000 shares at \$20 per share..... \$5,000,000.00

Deducting 20 per cent ... 1,000,000.00

\$4,000,000.00

Adding outstanding bonds... \$400,000.00

\$4,400,000.00

The court fixes the amount of assessment as above given at \$4,400,000.

December 12, 1904.

APOKAA SUGAR CO.

Taking into consideration all of the evidence and testimony produced, the court sustains the assessor in his assessment of \$52,280.

December 13, 1904.

OAHU R & L CO.

The appellant as lessee has an assessable interest which does not appear as having been assessed against the Ewa Plantation Company, Ltd. In its assessment as an enterprise for profit.

The appellant leases from the Campbell Estate 40,000 acres of land at an annual rental of \$40,000, an average of one dollar per acre.

The appellant sub-leases a portion of said land, amounting to 7844 acres, to the Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd., which is the land in question.

The evidence shows that in 1903 the appellant received from the Ewa Plantation Co., Ltd. a share of its profits the equivalent of rental on the land in question amounting to \$75,000.

In making a liberal estimate of the net profits to the appellant from the land in question, the court is of the opinion that the assessment made by the assessor of \$240,000 is a fair assessment.

The court therefore sustains the assessor in his assessment of \$240,000.

Dec 22 1904.

A Korean Thief.

Teong a subject of the Hermit Kingdom has such a penchant for the clothing the trinkets in the pockets and even the meals belonging to a Chinaman in Palama that the latter had him placed under arrest. He is now occupying a cell at the police station charged with larceny in the second degree.

A Chinaman mixed some of his clothes the other day and reported the matter to the police. He said that in the pockets were a razor, a bag of Chinese coins and other things. When

the Korean was arrested he had the clothes on and the identical articles were found in the pockets. The man had been hanging around the Chinaman place and oftentimes when he had cooked a meal and left it for a few minutes it suddenly disappeared. He made the Chinaman feel bad and he put the police on the track of the young Korean.

The postoffice employees thank the Christmas firm of the city for their Christmas remembrances. They especially thank the Yokohama Specie bank for its generous gift to each employee.

CONTRACTS AWARDED

For Supplies to Health
Department Six
Months.

After many years the contract for supplying beef cattle on the hoof to the Molokai Settlement has gone from the Parker Ranch. John A. Maguire secures it for the ensuing six months, having underbid both the Parker and the Raymond ranches. Hoffschlaeger Co., Ltd., has been awarded the contract for the purchase of hides from the Board of Health. Other successful bidders for supplies to the Board the first half of 1905 are as follows:

LEPER SETTLEMENT.

Allen & Robinson Ltd., coal in bags, N. W. t. & g. 1x6 lumber, redwood shingles.

T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., wheat bran, lime.

H. Hockfield & Co., Ltd., extra mess beef, corned, 200 lb. bbls.; roasted Kona coffee, No. 1 Golden Gate flour, Boston long card matches, Eagle condensed milk, No. 1 sugar, boiled oil bbl. lots, turpentine.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., guava charcoal, kerosene oil, white lead, galvanized iron pipe, 1 in., 1-1/2 in. and 4 in. Honolulu Iron Works Co., galvanized iron pipe, 1-2 in., 1-1/4 in. and 3-1/2 in.

J. A. Hopper & Co., No. 1 Hawaiian rice, galvanized iron pipe, 3-4 in., 2 in. and 3 in.

Peter High, N. W. rough lumber 2x4 up and 2x4 below, redwood lumber surfaced, battens 1-2x3, doors, window sash 10x12 and 10x14.

Love's Bakery, medium bread. Lewis & Co., Rose condensed milk, best red salmon, canned salmon, coarse salt.

Henry May & Co., Ltd., Royal baking powder, green Kona coffee, brown soap.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., iron cut nails, galvanized iron nails.

INSANE ASYLUM.

T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., washing soda.

H. Hockfield & Co., Ltd., dried apples, apricots, Bayo beans, canned corned beef, mill brooms, California cheese, canned corn, flour, macaroni, Boston long card matches, Eagle condensed milk, kerosene oil, onions, California small oranges, canned peaches, canned pears, coarse salt, spaghetti, No. 1 sugar.

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., steamboat brooms, large mops.

J. A. Hopper & Co., No. 1 Hawaiian rice.

Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co., coal.

Love's Bakery, medium bread.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., yard brooms.

New England Bakery, fresh bread.

Honolulu Dairymen's Association, fresh milk.

Lewis & Co., Royal baking powder, white beans, sweet potatoes, extra mess pork, large prunes, best red salmon, Pouchong tea.

H. May & Co., Ltd., fresh apples, cooking butter, green Kona coffee, fresh island eggs, leaf lard, Kona oranges, potatoes, small prunes brown soap, granulated sugar, canned tomatoes.

Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., beef—fore quarter, rumps, rounds and steak.

SOLONS HAVE A CAUCUS

(Continued from page 5.)

A hi spoke of a revision of the tax laws. The people were suffering from a bad system. He had been in business twenty years, but never suffered more than in the last five years. Times were getting better and he wanted a better system of taxation to keep pace with the times.

It was stated that Kauai wanted a county law so that he might tax herself and utilize the receipts as expenditures entirely on the Garden Island. This will meet with objection, as it was shown that Ewa, taxed at more than the whole of Kauai, would be as much entitled to have all the taxes spent in and about Ewa as Kauai would for that island.

Kalelopo arose to say that he thought these matters should not be discussed for the present. Subjects should be merely broached and touched upon and left to future meetings, giving the members time to consider them. Liliuokalani somewhat in heat, arose to protest, but was quieted down evidently having labored under a mistaken interpretation of the remarks.

Achi said he might want \$100 for Kahi water works.

Harris then recommended the appointment of a caucus committee to confer with the special committee of the central committee which is framing a law to cover the party's pledges to the people to see what is being done and to push them along. The chair appointed Messrs. Andrews and Kalelopo. Andrews said the tax laws were all changed in 1894. There were a few things under examination but he did not know whether he had any sort of a law that he would have to pay a mortgage. The caucus committee will look into this as well as into the work of the courts and commission.

The meeting then adjourned until next Friday at 8 p. m.

CHEAP RATE TO VOLCANO

Round Trip From Hilo
To Be Made for
\$12.50.

One of the men who goes to New Zealand and around there in the interest of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. W. G. Robertson, together with H. H. Dempsey, the new tourist agent for the Oceanic Steamship Company, are now in Honolulu, having come up on the last Kinau from Hilo. They have been on a visit to the volcano and are both most enthusiastic over the experience.

"Why," said Mr. Dempsey, "the trip to the islands is not complete without seeing the volcano. I shall take care to tell all tourists that hereafter, Honolulu is most beautiful. It is worth coming to see. But the volcano is unique. That is something that can be seen nowhere else in the world. Every tourist that I send down here will have that made clear to him hereafter."

"And," said Mr. Robertson, "the Volcano House is excellently kept and is itself a beautiful spot. The only thing lacking is a good place to stop in Hilo. There is a good restaurant there and I have no complaint to make of my room, but at the same time I think it would be better if there was a hotel where every stranger who arrives would be sure to be well taken care of. You see, sometimes the steamer is late and that makes it awkward in case a visitor does not know where to go."

"I think," broke in Mr. Dempsey, "that the management of the Volcano House should have a place in Hilo also, and take visitors' right in hand on landing there, put them up in Hilo for the night, take them out to the volcano and then bring them back in time so that they would get rested before taking the steamer to Honolulu."

"And I will do that yet," said George Lycurgus, when the matter was suggested to him. "Anyway, I'm going to make a cheap rate to the volcano next week. I suppose there will be some visitors to Hilo during the dedication of the new park there on January 2. Well, I will take people from Hilo to the Volcano House and return and give them board for three days, landing them in Hilo in time to catch the steamer to Honolulu Friday morning, for \$12.50. That will be a pretty low rate I think. One of my men from here, John Dedor, goes down on the next Kinau to take charge of my restaurant in Hilo, and one of the cooks from the grill will go at the same time."

SULPHUR BATHS TO BE MODERNIZED

George Lycurgus returned Saturday on the Kinau from an inspection of the Volcano House property, having assumed the management of the business at the crater. He has already begun the work of alteration on the house itself. The floors are being strengthened, the building painted, the rooms renovated and in a short time new furniture will be installed, so that the Volcano House will be a modern hostelry.

Lycurgus is also making a change in the location of the famous sulphur baths. They are being brought nearer the Volcano House and will be sheltered and fixed up for the best convenience of bathers.

He reports that the Volcano Road is being repaired and that there is not such a long stretch of rough road as before.

To Be Depended On

Because It Is the Experience
of a Honolulu Citizen and
Can Readily be In-
vestigated.

A stranger lost in a large city would place far more dependence on the directions given him by a local resident than the guidance of another stranger like himself. This is a natural consequence of experience. It is like a ship in a strange port—a trusty pilot familiar with the harbor is always called upon to bring her safely to her moorings. So it is with endorsement; we doubt the sayings of people living at a distant point because we can't investigate, but public expression of local citizens can be depended upon, for 'tis an easy matter to prove it. Evidence like the following is beyond dispute:

Mr. W. F. Williams of this city, is a light-house keeper, and he has held this position for the last 20 years. He says: "I was for a number of years one of that numerous army of people who suffer with their backs. Mine ached and pained me to no small extent, so that I was glad when I heard of a remedy for it. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I obtained some of these at the Hollister Drug Co. store, and took them. They gave me great relief, and I make this short narration of my experiences for the benefit of others who perhaps do not know that nearly all backache arises from the kidneys, and the best medicine for it is Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box for sale by all druggists sent by mail on receipt of price from the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu wholesale agent for the Hawaiian Islands."

MEN IN AUTHORITY OAHU PRISON.



THREE MEN HAVE IN THEIR CHARGE THE UNFORTUNATES WHO, HAVING VIOLATED THE LAWS OF THE LAND, ARE RESTRAINED OF THEIR LIBERTY IN OAHU PRISON. HIGH SHERIFF HENRY, SEATED IN THE CENTER OF THE PICTURE, HAS ON HIS RIGHT HAND WARDEN KAMANA AND ON HIS LEFT DEPUTY WARDEN BOURKE. ALL THESE MEN ARE EXPERIENCED IN THEIR LINE, AND ALL ARE MERCIFUL TO THE UNFORTUNATE MR. HENRY, BEFORE HE WAS CHOSEN HIGH SHERIFF, WAS HIMSELF WARDEN OF OAHU PRISON FOR SEVEN YEARS, AND IN ALL THAT TIME DID NOT LOSE ONE PRISONER. THE RECORD IS ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVER MADE BY A PRISON KEEPER.



A PART OF THE NEW ADDITION TO OAHU PRISON IS ALREADY IN USE, THE NORTH CORRIDOR ON THE SECOND FLOOR BEING OCCUPIED BY WOMEN PRISONERS. THE PICTURE SHOWS THAT CORRIDOR, AND GIVES A FAIR IDEA ALSO OF THE ENTIRE INTERIOR ARRANGEMENT OF THE NEW JAIL.

GOV. CARTER'S REPORT.

(Continued from Page 2)

provision to reimburse the owners of fishing rights if the fisheries are finally to be reclaimed for the benefit of the public.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Following the chapter on fisheries come the Governor's recommendations for legislation by Congress, matters of the last importance to the people of the Territory. The Governor opens this chapter with the statement that there has been no amendment of the Organic Act since its passage in 1900, and after reciting that various public bodies have been asked to submit their recommendations for amendments to that act, states his own ideas of legislation needed for the Islands as follows:

IMMIGRATION LAWS.

"First—By far the most important question which concerns the future of these Islands is the need of some modification of the immigration laws in order to provide labor to develop the resources of this Territory to the fullest extent. By reference, the article on sugar, with the remarks on labor conditions which precede, make it evident that unless some modification can be obtained, the progress of these Islands will be checked. Notwithstanding the large number of Orientals that compose our population, it is evident from the school statistics that we are not being assimilated. The conditions here differ entirely from those which obtain in the United States, and provision for a limited number of Orientals to work in the cane and rice fields of these Islands need not necessarily antagonize those who believe in restricted immigration. The immigration laws in reference to the entrance of Chinese are already in force, in these Islands, and those here are not allowed to enter the ports of the Pacific coast. This provision could easily be made for a limited number under restrictions requiring their return at the end of a given number of years and confining them entirely to these Islands.

"Second—Next in point of importance is the question of the restriction in the leasing of agricultural lands. At present the Territory has less than five years while certain lands, such as sugar, are leased for a term of years. The following clause appears in the following clause: 'The lease for a term of years shall not exceed ten years, and it is impossible to expect a tenant to undertake such a venture as to lease land with the

prospect of having the result of four years out of five of his labor sold at public auction.

"If Congress is unwilling to modify this the only other course to pursue to increase the wealth of these Islands is to sell the land outright and cease the leasing of it, which would enable a man with small capital to undertake enterprises which would otherwise be prohibited, and at the same time render the Territory much needed revenue in addition to its taxes.

"Third—Section 86 of the organic act should be amended so that the Governor may remove any officer appointed by him. This is a question of practical administration. The responsibility for a high standard of efficiency in the Territory is placed entirely upon the executive, and yet, under the organic act, he cannot remove a prison inspector or the head of a department whose usefulness has ceased. To meet this situation, precedents have now to be established of requiring resignations in advance, which cannot be considered satisfactory.

"Fourth—The return by Congress of the army site for Territorial use. Prior to annexation there existed a national guard of Hawaii, which had a rough armory building located on a piece of Government property just in the rear of the executive building—an ideal site, as its proximity rendered the guard of great assistance in case of insurrection or riot. At the time of annexation, owing to the needs of the War Department during the Spanish war, this site, with the buildings thereon, was taken by the War Department as an army reservation, part of which has since been used by the Quartermaster's Department. It would greatly assist in fostering the national guard in Hawaii if this site could be turned over to the Territorial government for the erection of an armory and as a parade ground for the guard. There is available an appropriation by the Territory of \$100,000 for such a building. If favorable action can be taken by Congress on this matter early in its session, this appropriation would still be available, and it would be in conformity with the active interest the Federal Government is taking in raising the standard of the national guard throughout the Union.

"Fifth—That the organic act be so amended as to limit the session of the Legislature to forty days and provide at the same time for a yearly session, also providing that each session of the Legislature should make public a statement of its expenditures, and that the

treasurer of the Territory be prohibited from paying out any money without proper and sufficient vouchers.

"In accordance with the foregoing, amendment should be made to provide for annual rather than biennial appropriations. This change would give the people more of an opportunity to keep pace with the rapid changes that are taking place; would make for keener interest in local affairs and in the end for a higher standard of citizenship. It would make the Government more elastic, and as the members would be elected for two years, every alternate year the session would be composed of precisely the same members as at the preceding session. This would be wholesome in its effect and result in legislation of a much higher class."

Concerning needed appropriations the Governor recommends:

HONOLULU HARBOR.

"First—Immediate provision should be made by Congress for the dredging of the harbor of Honolulu."

In support of this the Governor dwells upon the coming of large steamers into the Pacific trade and the need for keeping the harbor's capacity abreast of the "Second—An appropriation should be made by Congress refunding to the Territory the following sums expended between June 14, 1900, and June 30, 1904, as shown by the books of the Department of Public Works:

Harbor improvements and buoys...

Light houses, maintenance and repairs...

Dredging Honolulu bar and harbor, exclusive of slips...

Thus \$175,222.07 was expended by the Territory in the maintenance of a service which no other community in the Union has ever been expected to bear by direct taxation. The dredging of Honolulu harbor was felt to be of vital necessity and the maintenance of the light houses was simply from the fact that the people of this Territory, when told that Congress had made no provision for this service, were humane enough to desire to protect the lives and property not only of American bottoms, but in the vessels of all nations of the world.

"Third—Provision should be made for the erection of a suitable public building in Honolulu for a Federal court, internal revenue office, and postoffice. Facing such appropriation some provision should be made to pay rent to the Territory for the space now occupied by the buildings by the Federal departments, as is done in other Territories.

"Fourth—Provision should also be made for the erection of a suitable public building in 1910, where the postoffice, quarantine and internal revenue offices can be located together.

"Fifth—For the making of a survey

in anticipation of the construction of a breakwater at Hilo I recommend the appropriation of \$10,000.

"Sixth—No greater good can be accomplished by Congress in any appropriation than to provide a fund of \$50,000, under the United States Marine Hospital Service, for the study of and experiments in obtaining a cure for leprosy. From the beginning mankind has been cursed with this disease, which has baffled all science and is found not only in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii, but in many of the States and cities of the mainland. Were such an attempt successful not only would great credit accrue to the American people, but suffering and sorrow would be relieved throughout the world to an extent little realized."

DEPARTMENT HEADS.

Appended to the Governor's report are the reports of the heads of the various departments of the Territorial Government, showing the work and the needs of their several departments, and following these are a number of papers on Island industries prepared by the local men, who are supposed to be best posted upon the several topics treated. These comprise articles on "Federal Law Work" by Robert W. Breckons, United States District Attorney of Hawaii; "The Sugar Industry," by C. F. Eckart; "The Coffee Industry," by William M. Bruner; "The Sisal Industry," by the Hawaiian Fiber Company; "The Pineapple Industry," by James C. Dole; "Vanilla," by Edward H. Edwards; "The Livestock Industry," by Albert F. Judd; "Rapid Transit," by C. G. Ballentyne; "The Commerce of Hawaii," by E. R. Stackable.

The report concludes with the recommendations of various public bodies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, the Board of Trade of Hilo and the Improvement Association of Wailuku, relative to public improvements desired by the several organizations.

WED AMID PALMS AND MARGUERITES

Mrs. Berenice Reed and Mr. J. K. Castydyk were united in marriage last evening at St. Clement's Church, Punahou, the Rev. John Osborne officiating. The ceremony was witnessed only by relatives and intimate friends of the couple, who occupied all the pews.

The ceremony took place at 8:30, when, to the strains of a wedding march, the bride met the groom at the chancel steps, where both were greeted by the minister standing in the chancel. The impressive marriage service of the Episcopal church was pronounced by the priest, while soft music came from the organ. The bride was unattended. The groom was served by Mr. August Humburg as best man and the ushers were Mr. Rohrig, Mr. Frank Armstrong and Mr. Hugo.

The couple, when pronounced husband and wife, repaired to the vestry, where they subscribed their names to the register, their signatures being witnessed by the groomsmen and ushers. The bride and groom re-entered the chancel and to the strains of the wedding march departed from the church and to the Halstead home on Makiki street, where they received the congratulations of relatives and near friends.

The church was prettily and tastefully decorated. The altar was beautiful with vases of white marguerites, relieved by greens. The screen dividing the chancel and nave was covered with the trailing parasite vine, with ropes of carnation leis festooned before it. The walls were relieved by palm branches.

The bride looked handsome in a gown of soft mauve colored material. Mrs. Castydyk was formerly Miss Berenice Halstead and is one of Honolulu's attractive women. Mr. Castydyk is at the head of the branch house of Hackett & Co. at Hilo and is one of Hilo's most estimable citizens.

The couple will spend their honeymoon at Haleiwa, Oahu.

Among those present at the ceremony were Judge and Mrs. Sanford B. Dole, Mrs. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Halstead, Miss Emily Halstead, Colonel McClellan, U. S. A., Dr. and Mrs. Cooper, Dr. and Mrs. McGrew, Mr. Berg, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Potenhauer, Dr. and Mrs. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. du Roi, Misses Ward, Dr. Sloggett, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Humburg, Mr. and Mrs. George Rodiek, Mr. Focke, Mr. and Mrs. Schultze, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kiehn, Mr. and Mrs. von Hamm, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Weight, Judge Stanley, Misses Lishman, Miss Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Atwater, Miss Hopper.

Vessels Change Dates.

The Japan Times of December 10 says: The S. S. Doric will take the sailing date of the Manchuria homeward this trip, leaving Hongkong on the 17th instant, Shanghai about the 21st, Nagasaki about the 23rd, Kobe about the 25th and Yokohama about the 26th for Honolulu and San Francisco, and the Manchuria is scheduled to take the Doric's date, leaving Hongkong on the 24th instant omitting the call at Shanghai, going direct to Nagasaki, which port she will leave about the 24th, Kobe about the 30th and Yokohama about the 4th of January direct for San Francisco.

A PROMINENT PUBLISHER ENDORSES CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

Mr. Leon C. Streeter, proprietor of the Worcester, Cape Colony, Standard, says: "For the past seven years, or since we have been in South Africa, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has always been kept in our household. My wife has found it to be invaluable with the children and many symptoms have disappeared with astonishing rapidity under its influence. For sale by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii."

PUNAHOU IS THE VICTOR

Defeats the Honolulu
In a Fast Game
12 to 0.

A large holiday crowd saw the wearers of the red and white go down to defeat before the sturdy Punahou team for the second time this season. The day was so hot that good snappy ball was impossible, but under the circumstances the game was well contested.

The college boys showed up superior in every department of the game and outplayed their opponents as badly as the score indicates.

At no stage of the game was the Punahou goal in danger, while the H. A. C. barely escaped a more crushing defeat. The game was clean throughout. There were few penalties and all that were given were for offside play.

DIXON'S LONG RUN.

The two teams had hardly warmed up when a sensational run by Bill Dixon brought the crowd to their feet to cheer the lanky halfback. On a tandem play he broke through the H. A. C. right tackle and guard and with absolutely no interference ran 55 yards to a touchdown. Alameda, the H. A. C. quarterback was the only man in front of the speedy half. He missed the tackle and there was a clear field before the runner.

JOY'S GOOD WORK.

Barney Joy, the baseball twirler, demonstrated that he was a fullback as well as a tackle. He made gain after gain through the Punahou line and the blue and gold boys could not withstand his fierce bucks. Joy is heavy and strong and with a little more experience should make one of the best backs here. Pat Gleason was played behind the H. A. C. line in the second half and he also did some good work in carrying the ball.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAY.

The Punahou won the toss and Joy of the H. A. C. kicked off promptly at 3 o'clock. Spivale caught the ball and fumbled on the ten-yard line. The Punahou then began to make good gains through the H. A. C.'s left wing, which was composed mostly of new men. The H. A. C. at last took a brace and Punahou was forced to kick. Judd booted the pigskin down the line to Dawes about twenty-five yards. Dawes was downed in his tracks. Joy bucked for five yards. Puns were caught off side and penalized. Punahou made a gallant stand and got the ball on their own fifty yard line. Dixon was given the ball on a tandem play and carried it through the H. A. C. right side for a splendid run for 55 yards, making the first touchdown. An easy goal was kicked by Judd.

Score 6 to 0.

Punahou kicked off to Dawes, who ran the ball in 15 yards. Joy makes good gains through center. Jarrett is put past tackle for three yards. Punahou off side. Puns hold and get ball. The Punahou fullback, Maupin, a new man, sprinted twenty-five yards aided by good interference, past the H. A. C. right tackle. Enos retires from the game and McDuffie takes his place at right guard. Spivale makes five yards through tackle and carries the ball to the H. A. C. one yard line, where they take a brace and hold for downs. The H. A. C. make about twelve yards on bucks. Punahou holds and gets the ball. Dixon tries for a place kick and misses. Joy kicks off to Punahou from the twenty-five yard line. Punahou fumbled and H. A. C. man falls on the ball. Joy punts fifteen yards. Punahou punts thirty yards. Alameda runs the ball back fifteen. Whistle blows for the end of the first half with the ball on the Punahou forty yard line.

At the beginning of the second half both teams showed different men. Judd kicked off to Gleason, who made a pretty run for twenty-five yards before he was downed. Gleason went through for ten more. Punahou gets the ball on downs. Dixon makes another long run for thirty-five yards. Campbell carries the ball past tackle for ten. The H. A. C. brace and hold on downs. They kick out of bounds and the ball goes to Punahou. Pa takes Maupin's place and Spivale goes to fullback. Campbell makes a thirty yard run aided by good interference. Puns fumble and H. A. C. fall on the ball. Gleason tries a kick—the pass is low and he fumbles. The ball is recovered by the Punahous. Crabbe soon carries the ball over the line for a second touch down. Judd converts the touch down into a goal.

Score 12 to 0.

H. A. C. kick off to Punahou. When the runner is tackled he fumbles and Lane falls on the ball. Whistle blows calling time.

LINE UP.

Punahou — Judd, center; Johnson, right guard; Judd, left guard; Crabbe, right tackle; Waterhouse, left tackle; Marcellino, right end; Robinson, left end; Judd, quarterback; Campbell and Dixon, right halfback; Spivale and Pa, left halfback; Maupin and Spivale, fullback.

H. A. C.—Kauahau, center; Hunt and Lane, left guard; Enos and McDuffie, right guard; Tilton, left tackle; Keawe, right tackle; Andrews, left end; Enos and Madelon, right end; Alameda, quarterback; Gleason and Dawes, left halfback; Jarrett and Sullivan, right halfback; Maupin and Joy, fullback.

E. A. Mott-Smith, referee; Dr. Hobbey, umpire; Rem Harrison, timekeeper.



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a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter.

The value and use of.

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

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It was the Route in '49!
It is the Route today, and
Will be for all time to come.

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THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED,"
ELECTRIC LIGHTED
RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
Only Two Nights between Missouri and
San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal

S. F. MOOTH.

General Agent.

TERRY'S FLAG DOWN
LYON'S GOES UP

At 11 o'clock this morning the ceremony of hauling down Admiral Terry's flag and hoisting that of Captain Lyon, U. S. N., the new commandant, will take place. The Hawaiian Government Band, under Captain Berger, will be present as a compliment from Governor Carter. After the new senior officer's flag is raised, the Governor will officially call upon Captain Lyon. The customary gun salute will be fired.

YOU TAKE DESPERATE CHANCES WHEN YOU NEGLECT A COLD.

It should be borne in mind that every cold weakens the lungs, lowers the vitality and makes the system less able to withstand each succeeding cold, thereby paving the way for more serious diseases. Can you afford to take such desperate chances when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds, can be had for a trifle? Sold by All Dealers and Druggists. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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Commission Merchants**SUGAR FACTORS.****AGENTS FOR**

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The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
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The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
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For freight rates apply to

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C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Entered for Record Dec 22, 1904

John H Van Gieson to William R Castle Tr

Max Schlemmer and wf to August Bombke

Entered for Record Dec 21, 1904.

S Lopes and wf to Kwong-San. M
Wilder & Co, Ltd, to Notice. Notice
Est of S G Wilder Ltd to Notice. Notice
Joseph Cockett et al by atty to
Pioneer Mill Co, Ltd. L
Kipahulu Sugar Co to Dept of Public
Instruction. Ex D
H Alexander Isenberg to Kipahu-
lu Sugar Co. L
George M Ruapp to Mrs Hannah
Fisher. Rel
Hannah Fisher to William C Wile. D
C A Hae to First Nat'l Bk of Wailuku. CM
Henry P Robinson and wf to David
C Lindsay Tr. M
Naohilo and hsb to W E Rowell. D
Emily Hae and hsb to W E Rowell
Kahani Hulhee (w) to W E
Rowell. D
Entered for Record Dec 24, 1904.

Mrs Lucy K Kalli to Chock Tong. BS
Chock Tong to C K Chow. PA
Henry J Harrison and wf to Cecil
Brown Tr. M
L Ahlo to M S Grinbaum & Co
Ltd. PA
Jennie L Hildebrand to Mark P
Robinson. PA
J Kalamanaole and wf to David
Kawananaoka. PA
D Kawananaoka et al to E A C
Long Tr. D
Puaknamu Mookini and hsb to M
A Rego. M
Charles B Makee and wf to E J
Morgan. D
Emma Makee and hsb to E J Morgan. D

Carl Isenberg by atty to Edward W
Jordan, Rel; pc land, Nuuanu, Honolulu, Oahu. \$5000. B 33, p 334. Dated
Dec 15, 1904.
Edward W Jordan and wf to Carl
Isenberg, M; por gr 106 and kul 651,
ap 2, Wylie street, Honolulu, Oahu.
\$4500. B 260, p 357. Dated Dec 3, 1904.
Francis M Swanzy to Hamakua Mill
Co Ltd, L; 1-20 int in grs 947 and 1277,
Ophihala, etc, Hamakua, Hawaii. 50
yrs \$800 pd. B 283, p 187. Dated Dec
14, 1904.

Recorded Dec 16, 1904.
Francis M Swanzy to Hamakua Mill
Co Ltd, L; por gr 2221, Paauilo, Hamakua,
Hawaii. 50 yrs \$8000 pd. B 263,
p 188. Dated Dec 14, 1904.
McBryde Sugar Co Ltd to D P R
Isenberg, L; shooting rights on lands
of company on Kauai. 5 yrs at \$15
per yr. B 263, p 181. Dated Sept 8,
1904.

D Paul R Isenberg to W H Rice Jr,
P A; special powers. B 285, p 342.
Dated Dec 10, 1904.
D L Akwai to Dai Kon Fook, B S;
6-20 int in leasehold, bldgs, etc, Beretania
street ext'n, Honolulu, Oahu.
\$500. B 265, p 343. Dated Dec 2, 1904.
Hoopikane and hsb to Angelina
Houghtaling, D; pc land, Robello lane,
Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 264, p 268. Dated
Dec 6, 1904.

D L Nakai to Chang Kyau (w), B S;
2-20 int in leasehold, bldgs, etc,
Beretania street ext'n, Honolulu, Oahu.
\$300. B 265, p 344. Dated Dec
12, 1904.
Manuel de Quadros to Territory of
Hawaii, D; por lot 2 of gr 3229, King
street, Honolulu, Oahu. \$21.80. B 264,
p 269. Dated Dec 15, 1904.

W F Frear and wf to Territory of
Hawaii, D; por lots 1 and 3 of gr 3229,
King street and Kamakela road, Honolulu,
Oahu. \$1777.75. B 264, p 270. Dated
Dec 14, 1904.
Peter C Jones Ltd to W F Frear,
Par Rel, por lots 1 and 3 of gr 3229,
King street and Kamakela road, Honolulu,
Oahu. \$1. B 264, p 271. Dated
Dec 15, 1904.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to E W Jordan,
Rel; ap 1, kul 7712, Nuuanu street,
Honolulu, Oahu. \$2000. B 174, p 235. Dated
Dec 15, 1904.
Edward W Jordan and wf to Bank
of Hawaii Ltd, M; ap 2, kul 1167, por
ap 1, kul 661 and kul 2285, Wylie St,
Honolulu Oahu; pc land, Nuuanu valley.
\$2000. B 260, p 360. Dated Dec
15, 1904.

Clementina R Alvarez by atty to Antonio
Enos, Rel; ap 1 of gr 161, Manoa
valley, Honolulu, Oahu. \$400. B 232,
p 93. Dated Dec 16, 1904.
Antonio Enos and wf to Vincent F
Sylvia, D; ap 1 of gr 161, Manoa valley,
Honolulu, Oahu. \$500. B 264, p
272. Dated Dec 14, 1904.

Frederick S Lyman to S C Allen Est
of by Trs, M; lot 1 of kul 3758B, bldgs,
etc, cor Waiuanueue and School Sts;
9750 sq ft land bldgs, etc, cor Waiuanueue
and Pleasant Sts, Hilo, Hawaii.
\$2500. B 260, p 363. Dated Dec 15,
1904.

Recorded Dec 17, 1904.
Yee Wo to Chee Yet, L; R P 3824,
kul 1374, Pawa, Honolulu, Oahu. 5
yrs at \$120 per yr. B 263, p 192. Dated
May 10, 1904.
J W Kalo to Samuel Andrews, Receipt;
of \$400 amt pd in full for R P
461, kul 9053 and bldgs, Makua, Wai-
anae, Oahu. B 265, p 345. Dated Dec
18, 1904.

Andrew Cox to Yau Lee Yuen (firm)
L; 10 ac land, bldg, water, etc, Wailua,
Oahu. 10 yrs at crop rental. B
263, p 194. Dated Nov 1, 1904.
Manuel da S Orla to Joseph Quelho
and wf, Rel, patent 3859, Waiakoa,
Kula, Maui. \$402.50. B 163, p 210.
Dated Dec 17, 1904.

David Kaapa to Bernice P Bishop
Est of by Trs, Sur L; lot 44, Kakaako,
Honolulu, Oahu. \$1. B 263, p 195. Dated
Dec 1, 1904.
Wong Tong to Siu Ten Yee, B S, int
in 2 leaseholds, bldgs, furniture, live-
stock, rice, paddy, etc, Waiipio, Ewa,
Oahu. \$500. B 265, p 345. Dated Oct
15, 1904.

Siu Ten Yee to Pang Jing, B S, int
in leasehold, bldgs, livestock, tools,
etc, Waiipio, Ewa, Oahu. \$420. B 265,
p 348. Dated Dec 9, 1904.
Joao Martins and wf to Maria D J
Martins, D; por lot 41 of gr 4714, Ka-
hiki Homestead, Hilo, Hawaii. \$250.
B 268, p 14. Dated Dec 17, 1904.
Jose M Macarao and wf to John C
Pinho, D; pc land and int in 3 pc
land, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii. \$800.
B 268, p 14. Dated Dec 14, 1904.
Paahaa and wf to Jose M Ferreira,
D, lot 3, Heneheneua, Hamakua, Ha-
waii. \$100. B 269, p 18. Dated Dec 8,
1904.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BY DANIEL LOGAN.

Stores bustling with Christmas traffic and a strong market for stocks characterized the week. There is a better feeling toward the approaching new year in the business community than has been experienced at the corresponding season for many years past. Mail intelligence foretelling even a higher range of prices for sugar than has been reached is corroborated by business men returning from the mainland and Europe, who have studied the situation of the world's market at close quarters. Besides the active run of stocks revealed in the published record below, as usual, there have been some heavy deals not appearing on the sheets. A block of 300 Pioneer is said to have changed hands at the uniform price of the sales recorded. Between 3,000 and 4,000 shares of Ewa came from the coast at a price, negotiated some time before the latest advance, \$2 a share less than present high-water mark. Harry Armitage obtained it for clients, the principal one being James S. McCandless. Oahu Sugar is strong, more being bid therefor than last sale price without response by holders. McBryde has slumped a little, but from an easy recognizable cause. It rose so sharply that many who bought it when at low ebb embraced the opportunity of profit-taking and unloaded, with the result of giving the stock a new level at \$7, from which, the offerings being about exhausted, a shading up may soon be expected. Olaa has more bid than last sale price, with more offering. Wailua is stationary, but strong, and H. C. & S. Co., for no ascertainable reason, has dropped. Bond transactions have been small, with premiums exacted.

(Continued from Page 4.)

THE WEEK'S RECORD.

Transactions as reported on the Exchange list for the week have been as follows, in their order as to each security: Kahuku Plantation Co. (par \$20), 25, 20, 20 and 5 shares at \$25; C. Brewer & Co. (par \$160), 40 shares at \$325; McBryde Sugar Co. (par \$20), 436 shares at \$7.75, 100 at \$7.50, 25 at \$7.75, 50 and 90 at \$7.50, 30, 45, 50, 35 and 50 at \$7, 100 at \$7.25, 274 at \$7; Ookala Plantation Co. (par \$20), 200 at \$7; Honokaa Sugar Co. (par \$20), 600 shares at \$15; Wailua Agricultural Co. (par \$100), 20 shares at \$65; Oahu Railway & Land Co. (par \$100), 15 shares at \$70, 36 and 14 at \$69; Ewa Plantation Co. (par \$20), 100 shares at \$27.87 1-2, 100 and 100 at \$28; Oahu Sugar Co. (par \$100), 50 and 150 shares at \$105; Pioneer Mill Co. 6 per cent bonds, \$3000 at par, \$1000 and \$2000 at 101; Haku Sugar Co. 6 per cent bonds, \$1000 at 102; Kihel Plantation Co. (par \$50), 25, 70, 30 and 10 shares at \$12; Pioneer Mill Co. (par \$100), 90, 10, 75, 140 and 100 shares at \$130; Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. (par \$100), 23 and 25 shares at \$57.50; Hawaiian Com. & Sugar Co. (par \$100), 15 shares at \$73.

GENERAL REVIEW.

It is learned that the Pacific Heights deal broke down at the San Francisco end under a hammer stroke from a Honolulu relative of one of the capitalists interested over there who had written to him for information. "There is nothing in it," was the gist of the reply, notwithstanding the fact that three of the brightest business men of Honolulu stood ready with their half of the \$38,000 stipulated as the price. There are improvements valued at \$150,000 on the tract, including an unfailing supply of purest spring water sufficient for the largest number of residents the plot will accommodate. Jas. F. Morgan yesterday sold at auction Hana Plantation Co.'s entire prop-

WAR DEPARTMENT ROASTED BY BRUNER

There has been a rumor current in official circles here that the Governor's report to the Secretary of the Interior, a digest of which was published exclusively in the Advertiser yesterday, had been held up in Washington because of the hot shot poured into the War Department on account of Hawaiian coffee by Wm. W. Bruner.

However that may be, the Bruner paper, which is embodied in the report, is certainly a sensational arraignment of one of the chief departments of the United States Government. After reciting that the United States is the dumping ground for all the cheap coffee from the countries producing that staple, Mr. Bruner says:

"As a matter of fact the Commissary Department of the Army in San Francisco, in its specifications for coffee to be supplied to it, contains a joker which absolutely precludes the use of Hawaiian coffee. The specifications call for samples of various coffees, including Hawaiian, which may all be blended except the sample of Hawaiian coffee, which cannot be blended. This absolutely prevents the use of Hawaiian coffee, for it is high-grade coffee and certainly can not compete with similar grades of other coffees which have the privilege of being blended with cheaper coffees. This is rank discrimination against Hawaiian coffee by an important Government department; in fact, to be fair to the Hawaiian producer, as San Francisco is the principal market for his coffee, the specifications should call for samples, which must contain not less than 50 per cent Hawaiian coffee. While there has been in Porto Rico, and to some extent here, a demand that the Federal Government should help the coffee producers in some way, either by bounty or protection, they at least might hope to secure the support of the Government by the use of only American coffee in the Army and Navy."

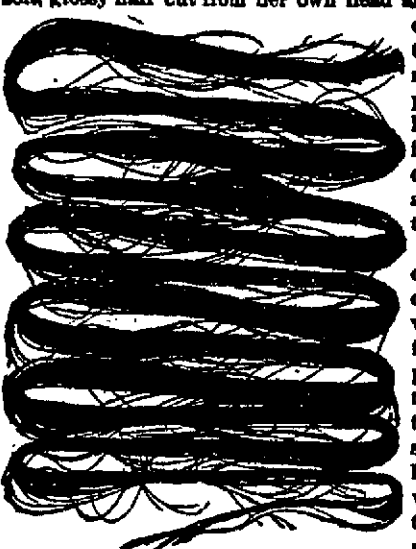
"The Hawaiian and Porto Rican coffee growers are injured in the market which belongs to them by reason of the immense amounts of low-grade coffees imported. The competition with the superior grades they can and should stand. Eliminate the poorer grades of coffee and triage, and prohibit their importation by an act similar to the tea-inspection act of 1897, and the American consumer will get good coffee no less volens and do the most possible good to the producer of good coffee everywhere."

GOV. CARTER'S POSITION**ON ACTIVE PARTISANSHIP**

In a letter addressed to Chairman A. G. M. Robertson, Chairman of the Republican Territorial Central Committee, Governor Carter outlines his policy with regard to the mooted question of the removal of office-holders from positions of authority in the party organization. In effect, the gist of the Governor's position is contained in one paragraph of his letter, as follows: "I am not conscious of ever having asked an official to seek such a position, or intimated to any one that such was my desire. Those officials who hold such positions received the

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